

Business Notices.

SUMMER OPINING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN.
 Dressmakers and Hatters to Gentlemen. We have this day opened our new establishment, and are prepared to receive our patrons. We have a large stock of the latest styles of hats, and are prepared to make them to order. We also have a large stock of the latest styles of clothing, and are prepared to make them to order. We are located at No. 100 Broadway, and are open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.
 A. L. Leland & Co. are now prepared to furnish hats of the above style. The hats are made of the finest straw, and are of the latest style. They are also made of the finest straw, and are of the latest style. They are also made of the finest straw, and are of the latest style.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—We will open this
 DAY, June 25, five cases of dress goods at 66 2/3 per cent. We have also a large stock of the latest styles of dress goods, and are prepared to make them to order. We are located at No. 100 Broadway, and are open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.
 NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.
 Messrs. STARRS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 150 West-Street, are the fire which consumed the New York and Erie Railroad Depot Buildings at Jersey City, one of your Rich & Co's. The fire was caused by a defective chimney, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—At COLUMBIA
 HALL, No. 201 Grand-st., Rich SATIN PLaid and STRIPED SILKS, at reduced prices, black dress SILKS, SATIN PLaid, SATIN STRIPED and PLAIN SILKS, high quality, 5000 yards LAIN, and FOLDED SUMMER SILKS, at low prices.
 S. M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 201 Grand-st.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL.
 The best of the genuine matter has been abstracted, by a new process, from the whale and sperm, and is now offered at a lower price than ever. It is pure and sweet, and is longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burning or lubricating, better than 20 percent cheaper than any oil in the market.
 Store No. 25, and 30 Franklin-st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first surgeon of the great country has been generally and only recommended by the Government, and the public generally, as a cure for Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the Maniculator, No. 40 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 241 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents and \$1 per pot or box.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—PALMER'S PATENT for artificial legs, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactory at No. 27 Broadway, No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855.

THOMAS TOOMBS is our Agent in TRENTON, N. J., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements for the week ending, in order to secure the insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 A Friend, "Washington Post," is informed that the news he sent on the 21st inst. to THE TRIBUNE, last Thursday morning, was not published. We are also informed to another friend for the same news. They will please accept our thanks, however, for their kind attention.

There will be a Mass Convention of the friends of the Prohibitory Law at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, preparatory to the introduction of the Prohibitory Law in this city. The Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia, Wm. H. Burleigh, the Rev. S. A. Corey, Robert Mattison, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, are announced as the speakers.

Those who have read our report of the excellent address which the Rev. Mr. Starr delivered at the Tabernacle the other evening, on the insufficiency of the efforts which the North has yet made to secure Kansas to Freedom, will be happy to learn that he may be heard again at the same place to-morrow evening, when he will speak upon the outrages perpetrated in that region by the mob under the lead of Stringfellow and Atchison. He will describe what he has himself seen and experienced. Mr. Patterson, one of the editors of *The Parkville Luminary*, which was suppressed by the same mob, will also be present and address the meeting. It will be an occasion of unusual interest. Both the speakers are men who tell their story in a forcible and straightforward style, and those who hear them will be entertained as well as instructed upon the most important issue now before the American people.

An interesting lecture on the moral and religious condition of Kansas by the Rev. W. Starr will be found in our columns this morning.

The steamer *Star of the West* which arrived last evening from San Juan brings two weeks' later news from California and \$626,000 in gold. The intelligence contains no features of startling interest. The Municipal election in San Francisco took place on the 28th ult. and resulted in the success of most of the names on the Democratic ticket by a small majority. Nothing important has occurred at the mines.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION.
 The Hon. Robert Toombs has recently addressed to Col. Lemax of Georgia a letter which is published in the journals of that State, giving with commendable brevity his reasons for refusing to join the Know-Nothings. These reasons are very good so far as they relate to the secrecy and sectarian intolerance of the Order, but they are not so new as to require to be commended to our readers. But excellent as they may be, they are but collateral and subsidiary to the great reason of all, which is, of course, the supreme importance of the prosperity and extension of Slavery. This reason Mr. Toombs states as follows:

"We have had a great struggle for the last six years upon an intensely exciting sectional issue. This issue has been settled by the wisdom of the representatives of the people. This issue found its solution in the legislation of 1850 and 1854. The peace and safety of the Republic depend on this legislation being not only undisturbed, but vigorously upheld by the people. The policy of the South is to unite, to lay aside all party divisions; Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings should come together and combine for their common safety. If we are wise enough to do this, to present one unbroken column of fifteen States united for their mutual safety, for the safety of the Constitution and the Union, and to uphold and support that noble band of patriots at the North who stood for the Constitution and the rights against the tempest of fanaticism, folly and treason which assailed them, we shall succeed. We shall then have conquered a peace which will be enduring, and by means which will not invite further aggression."

This shows up the policy of the negro-breeders with a succinctness worthy of the statesman who has tauntingly declared that he would yet see the time when he could call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. The issue which he thus clearly presents is the finality of the Nebraska bill. Let the law remain undisturbed which allows Slavery to go into the Territories and the slave-driving interest will be content. Then by the help of the Stringfellow, Atchison, and Pierce, the patriarchal institution may be sure of possessing the major part of the Republic and controlling its Government forever. Then, if Mr. Toombs cannot realize his famous hope with literal exactness, he will at least be able to declare that Freedom is circumscribed by the limits of the free States, and that elsewhere on all the soil of the Union bondage is the law.

To consummate the great work on which, as Mr. Toombs lets us know, the South entered in the legislation of 1850 and 1854, nothing is requisite but that men of all parties beyond Mason and Dixon's line should unite under the black flag of the Oligarchy. Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings should come together for the final effort in favor of Slavery extension. By so doing, as he significantly tells them, they will conquer an enduring peace and preclude all necessity for further contests. In other words, this is the last struggle between the Oligarchy and the free spirit of the North. If the latter is vanquished now, the supremacy of the Black Power will be established beyond all future question.

Mr. Toombs was originally a Whig, but as the late Whig party, much as it was perverted after the death of President Taylor, could not be changed into a mere instrument of the negro Propaganda, he abandoned it to contribute to the election of Mr. Pierce. Of the Administration which he thus helped to bring into existence, Mr. Toombs has no cause to complain. It

has done everything the Propaganda could desire; and it is but fitting that all who regard Slavery as the only valuable institution of the country should unite in support of its policy, as Mr. Toombs warmly urges them to do.

It is cheering to know that while former Whigs are thus engaged in rallying the South to the standard of the slave-driving Democracy, the same process of the dissolution of parties has produced a corresponding movement in behalf of Freedom at the North. As a counterpart to the epistle of Mr. Toombs, we quote the following letter from Senator Chase of Ohio, written in reply to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting in Portage County:

"CINCINNATI, Friday, June 15, 1855.
 "MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me, in behalf of the Republican County Committee, to address a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Portage County at Ravenna on the 4th of July is just received. It will do me good to breathe the free air of the Reserve and to hold communion with her freemen. You offer a strong additional inducement when you assure me that the intrepid Wade, with whom I fought with 'beats at Ephesus,' will also be present. I want to feel again the strengthening grasp of his friendly hand, and to bear his earnest words in defense of Freedom and in defiance of her enemies."

"And this reminds me of the great issue of the day—Freedom or Slavery—A Government of the People or a Government of the Oligarchy? This is the issue which the abolition of Freedom in Kansas and Nebraska has forced on the American people. All other issues must stand out of the way of this. All minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of No SLAVERY OUTSIDE OF SLAVE STATES! Upon that platform all must be welcome, of whatever birth and of whatever creed, who are willing to unite in good faith in defense of Freedom and Free Institutions."

"Taking in this spirit—discarding all jealousies—merging all differences in a common resolve to rescue our country from the dominion of the Slave Power and to place the legitimate influence of the National Government on the side of Liberty, the party of Freedom will be as invincible in strength and numbers as it is impregnable in the soundness of its constitutional principles and in the justice of its sacred cause."

"Faithfully yours,
 S. P. CHASE."
 "LYMAN W. HARRIS."

This breathes the true spirit, and we are confident its noble counsels will be adopted by the people of that important portion of Ohio to whom it was addressed, and indeed by the people of the whole State. But its inspiration may well have a still wider influence. It is not only wise and timely for Ohio, but for New-York, Pennsylvania, New-England, and all the North and West. "Union for the cause of Freedom" should everywhere be our watchword. In *hoc signo vinces*—in that sign, and in that only, we shall conquer, and "by means"—to borrow the language of Mr. Toombs—"which will not invite further aggression."

INTemperance in the Crimea.
 The report from Scutari that Florence Nightingale was ill, worn out by her heroic devotion to the duties she had undertaken, fell sadly on a multitude of hearts on this side the ocean that now rejoice to know she is recovering her strength. But as we learn from a letter of hers just published in England, the cause of this illness has not been correctly understood. It is not the poison breath of infection or the exhaustion of untiring toil or the glaring summer sun which already starts with fierce glow on the shores of the Bosphorus that weighed down her slender form. "All this could I have borne 'with deep joy,'" she writes, "but to see the 'stretcher brought to the gates every hour 'laden with men foaming in the mouth and 'black in the face, not with the gore of battle 'but with the horrible defacement of a foe 'more dreadful or deadly than the Russian or 'the plague, oh it is terrible!'"

This foe, of which she speaks in such touching language, is intemperance. The hawks of a poison that has worked more ruin and wretchedness on earth than all other wars and wickedness, have followed like a pest in the wake of the camp and stolen on their prey. They have worked, Miss Nightingale says, more havoc than the ball of the Russian or the stroke of disease. Nor is this foul curse of drunkenness confined in the Crimea to men alone. Before Florence Nightingale sank and abandoned her post of duty, she had night after night to sit up, unable to trust the women appointed as nurses and paid to watch over the couch of sickness.

Until the grog-shops were started in the Crimea her work was toilsome indeed, but still a labor of love and of hope. Her nurses were vigilant and took pride in sharing the honors of their task. They are now profligate and abandoned drunkards. No this noble girl, not until after repeated efforts at reclamation, has been forced to admit. Before drink came, her patients were heroes; they are now slaves. Veins swollen with liquor are, under the Crimean sun-glare, like powder in the focus of a burning lens. She has had to move with disgust through lines of beastly victims of intemperance. Hitherto she had overcome the incapacity of rulers, the obstructiveness of subordinates, dirt, dearth, disease and death, but before these last horrors, in which under the raging physical distemper a still fouler moral disease destroys, no wonder that, disheartened and distressed, the brave heart which had so long supported her frail strength gave way.

From her sick and almost dying couch she has sent an imploring voice, as many noble children of humanity have done before, calling upon that country whose incapacity her heroism has redeemed, to sweep away those wretches who fatten and feed upon the misery and ruin of their fellow-men, who, as she says, "know not what 'they do.' Banish them, banish this deadliest of enemies from your own ranks! It can hardly be that such an appeal, coming from such a source and at such an hour, can pass unheeded. It will touch not alone the heart of England, but will rouse and animate to new exertion the brave and the good of every land.

The picture of the work of this demon of drink in the Crimea is but a faithful type of its doings in every spot in which it obtains dominion. If those only who often "know not what 'they do,'" engage in and sustain this fatal traffic, could follow its victims and have passed before them the brute degradation to which it has brought once honest men, and the misery it has planted on many a happy hearth, we cannot believe but that they would shrink with horror from this wringing of wealth out of the blood of their fellow-beings. It is not in the revel round the camp-fire of the Crimea that the effects of intemperance are found. It is in those scenes which have struck down the gentle spirit of Florence Nightingale, it is in the hospital and death-bed at Scutari. It is not in the glee of the gilded

bar-room or the riotous royster of the convivial circle that drink is to be seen in its true form, but in the foul dens of vice in the poor-house and the prison, to which it is the ever-ascending fountain of poisonous supply. And let those everywhere who labor to set bounds to this deadly evil, take new courage and gather a more persistent resolution from the cooperation of this noble woman, who now so justly commands the sympathy and admiration of the world.

DAWN OF A NEW LITERATURE.
 It is our duty professionally to note the advent of all new and important things, and there is no part of the laborious task we incur which yields us more pleasure. We delight to chronicle the advances of man, to record the triumphs of his genius in the invention of mechanical facilities which, by abridging his labor, multiply and diffuse his comforts, or to pay a passing debt of gratitude to the noble spirits who, by their science and art, lift the common consciousness of our race to a higher dignity and power and grace.

What must be our emotions then when it falls to our lot to announce the coming of an entire new and original literature? If we are made glad by the application of some new natural agent to human use; if we take pride in the success of some great experiment in commerce or navigation; if we hail the appearance of a gifted author or artist—how much more should we glory in the development of a new literature, which is the same thing as the development of a new order of the human mind!

It has been the almost exclusive privilege of a few favored and golden ages of the world to witness the out-growth of a novel and pure form of beauty, or to conceive and express the wonderful facts of an existence in bewitching and deathless shapes. The age of Pericles in Greece, the age of Augustus in Rome, the age of Leo the Xth under Christianity, and the ages of Elizabeth and Louis XIV in England and France, with the beginning of the Eighteenth Century in Germany were reserved by a benignant Providence, for the displays of such glorious phenomena. Those ages are accordingly the bright, the illustrious ages in the history of the world, to which all cultivated minds repair to renew their strength and to bathe themselves, as it were, in the very beams of the sun.

Such an age is about to dawn upon the intellectual twilight of the United States. Little, perhaps, does the reader suspect its approach; little does he dream of the quarter in which the day-spring is to appear; little does he think of the poor and despised race which is to furnish both material and inspiration. Let us therefore put him out of his suspense, and once declare that this new era is to be inaugurated by our brethren of the South, and that the new theme will be the happy, the peculiar, the beautiful and the sublime relations between the white and the negro man. In other words, Slavery, in the new form which it assumes in our "theocratic Republic," is about to initiate, among other blessings, new forms of art, in which "the wants, the feelings, the capacities 'and the interests' of the negro will prove what the republican aspirations of Greece were to Grecian genius, or the chivalric Christianity of the middle ages to Italian and German Art."

We learn all this from *The Charleston Courier*, which says as much in a long and elaborate review of a new Southern poem called the "Hire-ling and Slave," under the head of "An Appeal of the Southern Muse." Hitherto, argues that print, Southern genius has been content to take its literature and art too entirely at second hand, and has failed to put forth its best powers. It has of course kept pace with other representatives of the Anglo-American mind, but it has not taken its loftiest flights nor touched upon its native and indigenous topics. "By the 'fatality of generous confidence and reliant 'difference which attends or has attended the 'Southern character, the great and distinguished institution, and the peculiar fact of Southern life and society, have been neglected in 'the selection of topics for the genial and impulsive manifestations of Art.'"

This indifference however is now to be remedied. Southern genius is going to wake up; the peculiar institution is going to be celebrated; the poets are putting on their singing robes, and a general propitiation and invocation of the nine Muses is to begin. The gifted, the generous, the inspired and the immortal souls of the South will rescue Literature from "the lyrical impulses 'and fanatical inspiration of a WHITTIER," from the "sophomoric syllogisms of a SUMNER," from the "deliberate and insinuating soporifics 'of a SEWARD" and from "the rabid vapors 'of a GREELEY," and tune its halcyon and seven-fold choruses to the advocacy and defense of the beautiful social life which is engendered by the negro and his noble-hearted protector.

Says The Courier:
 "We have submitted indeed too long, and it is cheering to find in many forms the indications and promises of a more manly self-assertion of Southern Genius. The time has gone by when it was deemed bold enough to say that 'Slavery is an evil, but we cannot help 'ourselves; the time has also gone by, when 'heretofore, and even exalted by voluminous and half-hearted defenses from those who, however cordially disposed, are from necessity strangers to our peculiar position and its inchoate destiny. The inheritors of the Bible, and of Magna Charta, and of the glorious Constitution, formed in 1787 by the representative ages and patriots of thirteen colonies of white men, can afford to suffer some obloquy and reproach, and can pardon some things to the blinded zeal of fanaticism that from pampered indulgence can only be kept alive by the stimulus of assigned grievances and of distant evils. They cannot however shrink the high truths of their ancestry or position, or heavily encumbered with the responsibilities and duties that have devolved on them in the order of Providence as revealed in history. Compared as to extent of property and pecuniary interest directly involved, few of the great and vital revolutions that enable the long line of Anglo-Saxon progress can be preferred to the issue that will be forced upon those who are charged with the responsibility of the race, and the guardianship of an inferior and dependent race. We cannot, however limit the view to property alone—the question involves all that can distinguish a people, and its ramifications of interest permeate the entire organism of society and are identified with all the possibilities of progress and perpetuity."

"We are pleased, therefore, to see self assertion on the part of the mind of the South, and we hail in each instance the added augury of a better and brighter future. The practical and large-minded statesmanship of the South has long since outgrown the vagaries and tinkering expedients of the closet reformer, and is now engaged in the rational and practical work of the world, on all nations, and peoples, and tribes. A serious and high-toned task and trust of self-government, to work out our destiny, and to achieve our own career. We ask no more—we cannot take less."

"If time and space permit, it would be a curious and interesting task to consider and present the modes in which literature and art, as distinguished from those more ephemeral and time-serving utterances or castings of political authority, have treated the negro individually and relatively. It is a topic of singular importance, and this aspect of the question has been too often overlooked in the prominence of merely local or tem-

porary controversies as to particular facts. If the subject, however, can become a staple element of literature and Art—and the question cannot now admit a doubt—it becomes important to us of the South, to the world at large, and to truth, that such literature and Art should be a reality—an earnest, healthful and spontaneous development. The negro needs for presentation at the high court of criticism, not a showman who would vaunt his peculiarities as monstrousities, nor a patron who would use him as an appeal and an escape against all needed and practicable reforms; not a visionary manipulator who would persist in attempts to 'wash a blackman white' without respect to the individual soul; but a true and tried friend, co-worker of his wants, his feelings, his capacities and his interests. Such an advocate can never be found in the South, and considerable progress such as these enhance the interest with which the intelligent Southern reader should hail and regard every honest and earnest utterance and appeal on this grave question."

All this is very kind, and we really rejoice at the magnificent prospect opened to our imagination. Weary of speaking of Mr. SUMNER as the only novelist of the South, and Mr. WILDE as the only poet, and LEGARE as the only successful essayist, we shall take it as a particular relief when the coming race of Pro-Slavery Poets, Historians, Philosophers, and Artists—(Pro-Slavery Priests we have had for a long while)—shall have bounded upon the scene. We promise them all "a first-rate notice;" our hearts already leap at the expected result, and we long for the actual fulfillment of our hopes. Ah! what a sun-burst of glory will fall around us when the Southern Petrarach shall indite new sonnets to his dusky Laura; when the Southern Raphael shall see a new type of the Madonna in a thick-lipped Fenarina with mulatto pickaninnies; when a Southern Michael Angelo shall cause the negro quarters to rival the square of St. Peter's; and a Southern Shakespeare discover the materials of new Othellos under his own vine and fig tree! But it is idle to speculate on a theme so suggestive, and we quit the region of fancy for the world of realities about to break upon us.

The Superior Court on Saturday decided in full bench, with only one Judge dissenting, that the New-Haven Railroad Company are responsible for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler, as President and Transfer Agent, and that the holders of that stock have the same rights as other stockholders. This we think will be universally recognized as a just judgment. Common sense proclaims that the Company should answer for the acts of the agent whom it clothed with the amplest powers and provided with the means and opportunities of such enormous fraud, and not the public and those accidental holders of the stock who had no motive for extraordinary or impossible caution. The case may be carried to the Court of Appeals, but we can hardly believe that this decision can be reversed. We presume, however, that there will be no further litigation in the premises, since it is expected that the Legislature of Connecticut will empower the Directors to admit the disputed stock, which it is understood they are now willing to do as soon as they have the authority requisite in that State to render the transaction perfectly regular.

The opinions delivered by the Judges on Saturday will be found in another part of this paper.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the last seven years from September 30, 1848, to December 31, 1854:

(Pro-Slavery Priests we have had for a long while) shall have bounded upon the scene. We promise them all "a first-rate notice"; our hearts already leap at the expected relief, we long for the actual fulfilment of our hope. Ah! what a sun-burst of glory will fall around us when the Southern Petrarch shall indite sonnets to his dusky Laura; when the Southern Raphael shall see a new type of the Madonna; a thick-lipped Ponnarina with *namto piccanti* noses; when a Southern Michael Angelo shall carve the negro quarters to rival the square St. Peter's, and a Southern Shakespeare discover the materials of new Othellos under his own vine and fig tree! But it is idle to speculate on a theme so suggestive, and we quit the region of fancy for the world of realities about to break upon us.